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writing of the History of Unitarianism for the American Church History Series. Dr. Allen was chosen one of the Directors of the American Peace Society in 1891, and remained such until the time of his death. He attended regularly the meetings of the Board and took a profound interest in all the great international questions of the day, especially that of arbitration as the only rational means of settling disputes. He attended the meeting of the Board in January, but was unable to take much part in its discussions, owing to sudden illness which had come upon him. Both Dr. Allen and Dr. Angier were the kind of men out of which the best civilization is builded.

### Brevities.

There ought to be a law for the punishment, and even the suppression, of a newspaper that will incite to war.—*Harpers Weekly*.

. . . Maurice Yokaï, the celebrated Hungarian statesman and novelist, now in his seventy-third year, is president of the Hungarian Peace Society.

. . . Above all, it seems to me that American chivalry demands that we exercise our finest and nicest sense of honor and dignity, and impute nothing evil to the government of Spain, unless the most incontrovertible facts demonstrate such a necessity.—*Ex-Senator Edmunds*.

. . . There is no "I" in the Lord's Prayer; it is all "we"; it is all the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.—*Frances E. Willard*.

. . . Edmond Potonié-Pierre, of Fontenay-sous-Bois, France, continues to put forth his *Petits Plaidoyers contre la Guerre*. He has sent out at different times, within a few years, about forty editions of these "flying sheets." It is a unique and very useful method of propaganda.

. . . Mr. L. H. Pillsbury of Derry, N. H., long a member and officer of the American Peace Society, has been busy with his pen during the recent exciting days. He has, through the *Derry News*, given his fellow townsmen something of just the right nature to steady their nerves.

. . . Mr. D. R. Goudie of Chicago, who has just begun the publication of a new peace paper, *The Pen or Sword?* has also organized a peace association in Chicago to be called "The International Peace Association." The headquarters of the Association is at 686 Madison St.

. . . Three parties in Germany have made international arbitration a part of their program. These are the Democratic Party, the Social Democrats and the Bavarian Peasants' Union.

. . . Franz Wirth, the late President of the Frankfurt Peace Society, left a legacy of ten thousand marks to the Society.

. . . Pastor Otto Umfrid of Stuttgart, Germany, continues to give addresses in his own and other German cities. Some of his audiences number a thousand people, so great is the interest in the cause of peace.

. . . Mr. John W. Penny of Mechanic Falls, Maine, recently read a paper on the Life of William Ladd before the Maine Historical Society. At the same time he pre-

sented to the Society an oil painting of William Ladd's home at Minot, Maine. This painting had been carefully prepared, with the aid of persons still living, to represent the home as it was in William Ladd's days, sixty years ago. The American Peace Society hopes to secure a copy of the picture.

. . . The Berne Peace Bureau has published in a pamphlet of 32 pages all the resolutions passed by the eight peace congresses already held. The resolutions are classified according to subjects, and printed in French, German, and English. Mr. Ducommun, the Secretary of the Bureau, has also prepared a Key to go with the pamphlet, giving in a condensed form the substance of the resolutions.

. . . At the laying of the foundation stone of the new pier at Cannes on the tenth ult., the Prince of Wales, who laid the stone, expressed his sincere hope that France might continue to enjoy the benefits of her present government, and that cordial relations between France and Great Britain might continue, for the good of humanity.

. . . Señor Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister, arrived in Washington on the 10th of March. He denied that he had come to Washington with a special mission. He said he hoped through sincerity and goodwill to gain the approbation of the President and the people of the United States. Señor Bernabe speaks English well, having lived at one time in Washington when his father was Minister to this country.

. . . The London *Echo* says it is well known in Court circles that Queen Victoria has declared that she will never sign another declaration of war.

. . . The Navy League in England has offered literature for use in the senior classes of elementary schools. Thirty-seven schools have already been supplied. That is a part of the program for navalizing the nation.

. . . "Utopia is usually the truth seen a little way off," says the Princess Wiszniewska, president of the Women's International Disarmament League.

. . . In a speech at Cannes on the 22d ult., the Prince of Wales said he trusted the relations between France and England would be more and more friendly. Referring to international relations in general he said that we shall not need navies and armies much longer but that we shall have universal peace. The speech was greeted with great applause.

. . . The two new battleships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were launched at Newport News on the 24th of March. They have each a displacement of 11,525 tons.

### Do We Want War?

A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

BY HENRY WOOD.

Under civilized conditions war has no place. A resort to brute force, whether between individuals, communities or nations, never can right a wrong. Except for the purest self-defence it is essentially a crime, and no sophistical gloss can make it otherwise. Disguise it as we may, it is simply mutual murder on a colossal scale.

It is a fundamental and admitted principle that he who incites a crime morally shares in its guilt. To stimulate the same through monumental lying doubly deepens the outrage. The sensationalist who persistently tries to light the flames of war between two great nations (and more than two might be involved) in order to sell a few more papers is as truly an incendiary as the fanatic who blew up the Maine, provided she were not accidentally destroyed.

The degradation of the yellow journalism of the period is a burning disgrace upon the American national character, for the press of no other people on earth has ever wallowed in such a mire. We talk of national honor. Dishonor is only possible from within.

There have been in Cuba those things which are always a part of a war; cruelty, death, suffering and destruction. Are these to be righted by multiplying them a hundred fold? Weyler was brutal; therefore we will retaliate by slaying ten times as many as he did! To the million and a half of involved Cubans, we will add seventy millions of Americans who are now enjoying the fruits of peace and prosperity. How logical! The sensational press seems to contemplate the probable loss of a hundred thousand valuable lives with a levity of spirit with which it would contemplate a holiday celebration.

The logic of war is so abnormal that it may truly be classed as a contagious and collective insanity. Reason is suspended and passion rules. The arch enemy of mankind, of Christianity, of the home, of virtue and of industry is enthroned, decorated and clothed in a robe of patriotism. A great social structure of national life, happiness, goodwill and civil and religious prosperity, reared with infinite pains, is to be honeycombed and shaken by a tornado of prejudice and passion.

We are rightfully shocked at bull fights, disgusted with pugilism, worried over a dog fight, indignant at vivisection and pained at cruelty to animals, but roll these all together and multiply them by a million and they are not yet war. Is it this which is yet sanctioned by Christian (?) nations? Does it require any strained logic to prove that great psychological waves of insanity sweep over the land? The way to help things along is to expect them and keep them before the public mind.

The generation which has come upon the stage since the great civil conflict knows something of the poetry of war, but little of its reality. It has been most exactly defined by the man who knew it most intimately — General Sherman: "War is hell!"

The yellow sensationalists are willing that the fathers husbands, sons and lovers of other people should be sacrificed, but should there be an actual conflict it may safely be assumed that, as a rule, they would stay at home and fight through the instrumentality of black headlines.

But great as the physical and industrial loss from war might be, it would be far overshadowed by the accompanying moral and spiritual demoralization. Prospective "peace on earth and goodwill to men" would be pushed back perhaps half a century by the surging forces of hatred, and all that is lowest in human nature would come to the front.

Why do ministers of the gospel (ambassadors of the Prince of Peace), humanitarians and reformers so generally remain silent?

Can we as a nation, working out for the world the problems of a pure democracy, afford to engage in a wild

national knight-errantry to right by force all the wrongs of the outside world? Retribution of every kind will follow such a wanton shedding of blood. Even suppose we easily win, who would be the sufferers? Not the Spanish rulers, and not Weyler, but thousands of innocent men who have had no part in the matter.

## About War.

BY CARL SCHURZ.

Let us imagine the first news of the destruction of the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana had been accompanied by clear proof that the catastrophe was caused by a torpedo or a mine—what would have been the duty of our government? Would it have been to rush forthwith into a war with Spain upon the assumption that Spanish officials and, with them, the Spanish government were responsible for the calamity? Or would it not rather have been to inquire whether Spanish officials were really responsible, and, if they were found to be, whether the Spanish government were willing or not to make due atonement for the acts of its agents? What man of good sense and of sound moral instincts would wish that war be resorted to while an honorable adjustment seems attainable? And yet a resort to war is on every possible occasion spoken of, not only by the miscreants with whom the stirring up of a war excitement is a mere business speculation, but even by otherwise rational and respectable persons, with a flippancy as if war were nothing more serious than an international yacht-race or a foot-ball match. What does civilization mean if not the progress from the arbitrament of brute force to the arbitrament of reason and the maintenance of justice by peaceable methods in the righting of wrongs, and in the settlement of conflicting opinions or interests? If it were proposed to abolish our courts, and to remand the decision of difficulties between man and man to trial by single combat, or by street fight between armed bands enlisted by the contending parties, it would be called a relapse into barbarism too absurd as well as too dreadful to be thought of. We denounce the application of lynch law as a practice utterly repugnant to the fundamental principles of civilized life, and as a blot upon the character of a civilized people. What a strange Anachronism it is that while we abhor the arbitrary resort to brute force in private life as a crime against human society, the same arbitrary resort to brute force in deciding differences between nation and nation, although infinitely more horrible in its effects, has still remained the custom of the civilized world, and is surrounded with a halo of heroic romance!

When the news of the destruction of the *Maine* arrived, we threw up our hands in horror. Two hundred and fifty men killed by the explosion! What a frightful calamity! Thus we feel, and thus we speak, in a state of peace. How in time of war? Two hundred and fifty men killed? Only a skirmish, a slight brush with the enemy. Nothing of importance. A pitched battle comes. Five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded on our side; the loss of the enemy believed to be greater. A hard fight, but, perhaps, not decisive. Then more battles; more thousands killed, more tens of thousands wounded; the hospitals crowded with countless multitudes of sick. Naval fights also; of those mysteri-